# A Free Protestant People and a Popish Prince incompatible.

A

## SERMON

PREACH'D,

NOVEMBER the 10th, 1745.

ATTHE

#### BRITISH CHAPEL

IN

### St. PETERSBURGH.

#### By JOHN FORSTER, A. M.

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### LUKE xiv. latter Part of the 23d Verse.

# ---- And compel them to come in, that my House may be filled.

TE have here a Text, which has been made the constant Plea for Religious Persecution ever fince the fourth Century of Christianity. ---- That fingle Word compel, perverfely explain'd, and impioufly apply'd, has shed more Blood, and made more Havock amongst Mankind, than Plague, Pestilence, Famine, or any other natural Evil fince the General Deluge. The Hiftory of the Christian World fupplies us with but too many shocking Proofs of the Truth of this Affertion; and that Master-piece of Villany +, (the providential Escape from which we so lately commemorated) that mighty Mischief, big with the impending Ruin of the British Nation, took its first Rife from the fame infernal Origin.--- But if I may be allowed to explain the original Word, the Fallacy of that impious Gloss will be foon detected.

It is an established Rule in fair Criticism, to keep the Scope and Design of the Author constantly in our View; and whenever we meet with a Word either of a doubtful Meaning, or capable of admitting different Senses, (which is extremely common in all Languages) always to explain it in such a manner as to make the Author consistent with himself.——The Word in the Original, which our Translators have rendered compel, signifies not only to force and to constrain, but also to teaze, to urge, and to press home with Vehemence and importunity. If we try this celebrated Passage by this equitable Rule, the fair unforc'd Meaning will appear evidently to be this: "Go and invite all Nations to "embrace my Religion, and represent it to them in the most amiable Light: Lay before them the Excellency of its Doctrines, and convince them of its "Tendency to promote their greatest Happiness both "here and hereafter; apply both to the Head and "Heart, and urge and press them to come into it by the Force and Energy of Reason, and the soothing

" Arts of foft Persuasion."

This Interpretation speaks the mild, the engaging Language of the Prince of Peace, the great and good Author of Christianity.——When question'd about the Principles of his Religion, he declares it to be founded in Love itself: By this shall all Men know that ye are my Disciples, if ye have Love one to another.—When ask'd, whether a Man was oblig'd to forgive his Brother more than seven times? I tell you, says our Lord, with emphatic Vehemence, more than seventy times seven.—So far from resenting Affronts, he enjoins his Followers to return Love even for Hatred; Blessings even for Curses; and to do good to those very Men who persecuted and despitefully used them.——When his Disciples, heated with a little of that Spirit, which has blaz'd out so furiously

furiously fince in their unworthy Successors, wanted to call down Fire from Heaven upon the inhospitable and heretic Samaritans; our Lord mortifies their blind Zeal with this ever memorable Reproof: Ye know not what manner of Spirit ye are of; for the Son of Man is not come to destroy Men's Lives, but to save them.—When St. Peter's officious Zeal drew his Sword in desence of his betray'd Master; the ever-merciful Jesus rebukes the bold Apostle, and demonstrates the true Spirit of the Religion, which he came to teach, by healing his wounded Adversary.—Far from aiming at Wealth, at Grandeur or temporal Power, he laid hold of every Opportunity to disclaim them.—When interrogated by Pilate about his Kingdom, he affirms in the most clear and explicit terms, that it was not of this World.

Strange then! can Christianity, which breathes the warmest Sentiments of the most diffusive Benevolence; ---whose very Characteristic, or distinguishing Mark is universal Love; ---whose whole Strain is Peace, is Harmony, and soft Humanity; --- can that mild, that good-natur'd Religion be forc'd to patronize the blackest Treasons, and the most bloody Massacres, and to give a Sanction to the savage Horrors of a merciless Inquisition? --- Can the Doctrine of the bumble, the disinterested Jesus, be made the Foundation of that enormous Superstructure of Wealth and Power, --- plann'd by Ambition, --- rais'd by Fraud, --- and cemented by Blood; which has spread far and wide its destructive Sway, and made the Nations groan for so many Ages under the iron Hand of Oppression? Alas! convinc'd

by fatal Experience, there is hardly a Kingdom in Europe but what can produce bleeding Proofs of this mournful Truth.

Would we unmask Popery, and contemplate it in its native Light; we must consider it not as a regular System of Religion, but as a Scheme of worldly Interest, projected and carried on by the most resin'd Arts of the most wicked Policy.

By what Arts therefore this Infant State grew up to Empire; by what unequal Strain of Policy it doubly enflav'd Mankind, and usurp'd unlimited Power over the Soul as well as the Body; shall be the Subject of my

Discourse on this important Occasion.

About the fourth Century, when Christianity prevail'd so far as to become the establish'd Religion of the Roman Empire, its Professors, who had struggled thro's so many fiery Trials, began now to taste the intoxicating Sweets of Peace and Plenty; and those Vices which had been so long nipp'd and kept under by the Rigour of Poverty and Persecution, shot out a-fresh, and took the deepest Root in the luxuriant Soil of Prosperity.

From this remarkable Period we may justly date the Decline of Christianity.—The Church indeed grew great and flourish'd; that is, the Ecclesiastics increas'd alike in Wealth and Power: But alas! Morality decreas'd too in the same Proportion.—As they were now enrich'd by the Spoils of Paganism, they began to deck themselves out too with its Plumes †; and Rome once more saw a Sovereign Pontiss arise, who as much out-

<sup>†</sup> See Dr. Middleton's Letter from Rome.

shone the former in Pomp and Splendor, as he was fuperior to him in Wealth and Power .-- This pretended Vicar of the humble Jesus, instead of being clothed with bis Mildness and Humility, now blaz'd out with the dazzling Lustre of triple Diadems .--- Instead of serving his Disciples after the Example of his meek and gentle Master, he now saw Monarchs themselves paying fervile Adoration at his Foot-stool; and with a Pride fecond to none but that of the rebel Archangel, trampled upon the Necks of suppliant Emperors ‡ .---Instead of being contented with the bumble State of his unambitious Lord, he, in contempt of his Example, and in direct Opposition to bis express Declaration, that his Kingdom was not of this World, erected a new and unheard-of Empire--- A spiritual Tyranny independent of the Civil Magistrate---A kind of Sovereignty as abfurd as it is impious. For as all Government was first instituted for the Safety and Happiness of Society, this Empire, within an Empire |; this double Sovereignty in Church and State, must inevitably tend to Division and Destruction. Since "two Heads in the Body Politic are as monstrous and inconsistent as they would be in the Body Natural."

The fuccessful Engines that rais'd this mighty Fabric to that amazing Height, were *chiefly* the imaginary Power of the Priesthood, and that learned Igno-

I Imperium in Imperio.

<sup>†</sup> The Emperors Henry the IVth, treated in that manner by Gregory the VIIth called Hildebrand, and Frederick the Ist and IId by Adrian the IVth, Alexander the IIId, and Gregory the IXth. See Platina de vitis Pontificum. Baronius's Annals, Cardinal Benno, &c.

rance, the Jargon of the Schools.— The Power of the Priest was gradually strain'd up to such a Pitch of Extravagance, that he was at last vested even with a Share of Omnipotence itself, and by a new kind of Deisication, unknown to their Pagan Predecessors, could impress Divinity itself on a consecrated Waser.—The Learning of the Schools, rather the incoherent Dreams of brain-sick Lunacy than the Productions of Thought and Study, by imposing empty Words for solid Truth, and unmeaning Jargon for sound Reason, stifled every Branch of useful Knowledge, put the Busy and the Inquisitive upon a wrong Scent, and diverted them from such Researches as might have prov'd destructive to their gainful System.

The Lust of Empire is perhaps of all the Passions the most restless and insatiable.——As Wealth and Grandeur therefore were the darling Objects of the Church of Rome, she employ'd every Art of Fraud, and strain'd every Nerve of Power, to compass her favourite End.—And the Good of the Church, that impious, tho' specious Mask, that veil'd over her secret Views, sanctify'd the most horrid and the blackest Means.

To find out, and apply to the Foible, or ruling Paffion of the People we would govern,— is one of the wifest and surest Maxims of human Policy. But no Politician ever put this Rule in practice with such a Series of Success as the Church of Rome.— By soothing the Vices, or striking in with the Passions of weak or ambitious Princes, she not only extended more and more

wide

wide her almost universal Sway; but shar'd deeply in the Plunder of their doubly fleec'd, and doubly enflav'd Subjects .--- Are her Votaries of the eafily deluded Vulgar, who are caught by outside Shew, and the tinsel Trappings of Religion? She can dazzle their cheated Eyes with the Pomp and Splendor of her Worship .-- She can amuse them with the Parade and Pageantry of Processions, and with devout Farces, and religious Puppet-Shews .--- Are they the Elegant and the Polite? She can charm their Tafte with fine Paintings, masterly Statues, and the melting Touches of the most exquisite Music. --- Are they the rigid, the weak, or the timorous Bigots? She can touch their Passions with a masterly Hand; and elevate the Soul with false Hopes, or depress it with as groundless Fears.---She can feed the Credulity of Superstition with fabulous Legends, fictitious Miracles, facred Amulets, and prefervative Charms against every Ill .-- She has at her beck Legions of inferior tutelar Deities, to affift at every Exigence, and prefide even in the most fervile Offices + .-- She can prescribe bare-foot Pilgrimages, the Rod of Discipline made for the Backs of Fools, and a fenfeless Train of sour Austerities to indulge the Spleen of the gloomy Enthuliaft.

Are they the Men of Pleasure, or the licentious Libertines? She is never at a Loss for faving Expedients. She can smooth the Way to Paradise, and retail what Stock they please of heavenly Treasures, in exchange for, what she most covets, their Earthly ones:—— And she can sull the froward Conscience of the uneasy Sinner to rest by the

quieting Opiate of Absolution .---

---Thus Vice may be indulg'd, and yet Heaven Gates stand open; Morality, made to give Place to Zeal; and the Laws of God be violated with Impunity.

But should a Rebel Son prefume to oppose her Doctrines, or call but the leaft of her facred Prerogatives in question; she invokes at once the Almighty's Thunder, and directs the vengeful Bolts at the devoted Head of the daring Criminal .-- No Appellations are then too black; no Execrations too dire t; nay, Hell itself with all its penal Fires, is scarce thought a Punishment adequate to the unpardonable Offence .-- The unrelenting Demon of Perfecution is let loofe to fpread Death and Defolation thro" the trembling Nations. The Ties of Law and Nature are diffolv'd. Princes are depos'd, and their Kingdoms. proclaim'd a Prey to each rapacious Invader | .-- Does she despair of carrying her Point by the bold Attacks of open Violence? She can strike home the fecret Dagger of the Enthusiast, and fanctify the black Assassin + .-- Nay, she can make, what she calls, the adorable Body of Christ himself the unsuspected Vehicle to her holy Poison .--- In Rome's Anti-christian Gospel the Beatitudes are revers'd .--It is there wrote in bloody Characters, Bleffed are the Unmerciful; and those feem to have the ftrongest Claim to Mercy from God, who in the Cause of Holy Church have thewn least to their Fellow-Creatures.

Of all the Senses, Sight is the most excellent, and the least liable to Imposition.—But lest her Children should see Things in a Light inconsistent with her Schemes of Darkness, she artfully persuaded them to shut their Eyes in order to enlighten their Faith, and pay her Infallibility.

t See the Form of Excommunication in the Church of Rome.

See the History of Europe from the 8th Century, --- particularly the Perfecutions of the Valdenses and Albigenses; also in Bohemia, Hungary, Silesia, Moravia, &c.

<sup>+</sup> Henry the IIId and IVth of France stabb'd; the one by James Clement, and Dominican; the other first wounded by John Chastel, and afterwards assassinguated by Ravaillac, both Disciples of the Jesuits.

an implicit Compliment of their Senses and Understanding.---" We read of a whimsical Philosopher + who "put out his Eyes to give fairer Play to his Reason; but to extinguish the Light of Reason itself to make way for Religion, is of the two Projects the more wild and unnatural."---As soon as this modest Demand was comply'd with, she obtruded Error upon Error; and at last summ'd up all in her Master-piece, that Complication of all Absurdities in one, Transubstantiation; the greatest Insult that ever yet was offer'd to human Reason.---To suppress the glorious Light of the Gospel, she lock'd it up in an unknown Language; and thus most effectually confin'd it to the Cloysters of a few Learned Religious, who were too sensible of their proper Interest to produce

fo dangerous an Enemy.

Thus Learning funk, Arts expir'd; and one folid Gloom, one black Night of Ignorance overspread the whole Face of the Christian World .--- The Ignorance of those more than barbarous Ages would seem incredible and romantic, had we not authentic Monuments of this melancholy Truth still remaining upon Record | .--- That famous Law call'd the Benefit of Clergy, which still subfifts in our own Nation, was an Attempt of Alfred, the wifest and bravest of our Saxon Monarchs, to restore Learning in his Dominions. That great Prince faw the gross Ignorance of his People with a paternal Sorrow. To remedy this Evil, he by that Law forgave various Offences therein mention'd, provided the Offender was able to read but one fingle Line in his Mother-Language .---But to flew that Ignorance was not confin'd to Britain only; but extended wide her leaden Sway over the rest

<sup>+</sup> Democritus of Abdera.

Rapin's History of England .- See the History of the 10th Century, &c.

of the Christian World; --- give me leave to produce a remarkable Instance from one of the most celebrated, and (tho' a Romish Ecclesiastic) most impartial of her Historians \*.

When that rich and powerful Body of Men the Knights Templars were dissolv'd and exterminated, their Grand Master was summon'd before a Consistory appointed by the then Pope for his Trial. Yet that great Man, tho' at the Head of a mighty and numerous Order, partly Ecclesiastical and partly Military; tho' descended from a Family of the first Rank, and educated in the highest Mode of those Ages, alledg'd in his Plea, — that he was an unletter'd Knight; frankly acknowledging, that he was neither able to write nor to read.

Thus stood the State of the Christian World; till Leo the Xth, by reviving Arts and restoring Learning, furnish'd the Enemies of Papal Usurpation with Arms for its Destruction: And that vast Machine, the labour'd Work of Ages, sunk under the Weight of its own enormous Greatness. The shameful Traffic of Indulgencies, where sin was licens'd, and Heaven itself set up to Sale, is used out and inforc'd by that very Pope, rouz'd Mankind from their satal Lethargy, and produc'd the Resormation. The Light of that (like that of the first creating Power) beam'd

Then fair Liberty, with her smiling Train, Freedom of Thought, solid Learning, elegant Arts, unwearied Industry, busy Trade with its Companion Wealth, and its best Support ever-sacred Property, fix'd their lasting Residence in our happy Island. These are the Blessings which either sollowed or were confirmed to us by the Refor-

thro' those darksome Regions, dissolv'd the Shackles of Su-

perstition, and bade Reason once more resume her Empire.

<sup>\*</sup> Histoire de Malte par Vertot.

MATION. These are the Blessings which were still more strongly secur'd to us by the late happy Revolution. These are the invaluable Blessings, cheaply purchas'd by our dearest Blood, which are again attack'd, are again in Danger.—Rebellion once more lists her impious Head in our native Land, ravages our fertile Fields, and marks her Way with Desolation. Exulting Rome once more devours the well-known Prey in secret Hope; and our two most powerful, as well as most implacable, Enemies +, menace us with the galling Yoke of Servitude.

Stood but Britain united, and collected in herfelf, she might securely face the driving Tempest, and scatter the hostile Invaders; as she repels the threatning Waves, that spend their idle Rage against her immoveable Cliffs. But what Grief, what Indignation must it raise in every Breast amongst us, to hear that Britain still produces some degenerate Sons, so unnatural as to strike at the Vitals of our common Parent, and so infatuated as to invite Sla-

very, and forge their own Chains!

For a Free and Protestant People to expect a Defender of their Faith and Liberties in a Prince train'd up in the Spirit of the Court, as well as Church of Rome, is an Absurdity that affronts Common Sense.——'Tis to commit our Flocks to the Care of Wolves; and to intrust our dearest Treasures to the Hands of the Spoiler.

To exterminate (what she calls) Heresy out of their Dominions, is the first fundamental Principle which Rome instills into her Royal Children.—Should therefore the Reins of Power be once surrender'd into the encroaching Hand of Popery, where is our Security? Where is our Bulwark against her mad Career?—Royal Honour, (will they plead) or Royal Oaths? Alas! weak Defences! Cob-

+ France and Spain.

web Barriers; which are dissolv'd and puff'd away with the single Breath of an all-powerful Dispensation.—— An Oath indeed is a sacred Compact between two Parties, where the Deity is most solemnly invok'd, not only as a Witness to it, but as an Avenger of its Violation. But can the most binding Oaths that Words can frame, or Wit invent, controul that assuming Power, who dares to supersede the Decrees even of Omnipotence itself?

That Faith, tho' plighted in the most solemn Manner, is not to be kept with Heretics, has been decreed and confirm'd by the united Sanction of Popes and Councils\*; and the History of the later Ages of the Church prove how religiously they have adher'd to this persidious Maxim ‡.— Let me trespass so far on your Patience as to produce two Instances which carry with them the strongest Conviction, and are the more pertinent at this Time, as the Scene of Action lay in those very Nations, who are

now leagu'd together for our Destruction.

When the French Protestants, after a long and bloody Struggle in Defence of their Religion and Liberties, in the Reign of Charles the IXth, were with their Chief † allur'd to Paris by the most specious Baits of Friendship and Reconciliation:—When the Compact was seal'd with the most sacred Oaths, and cemented by a Royal Marriage; yet in those very Walls, sacred to Peace, to Joy, to social and to nuptial Love, our unhappy Protestant Brethren sell the sad Victims of a too-easy Credulity.—Were we to paint the Horrors of that black Night, Imagination itself would tire in the Description, and Lan-

\* Council of Constance. 3d and 4th Lateren Councils.

<sup>†</sup> See the Account of John Huss and Jerom of Prague, burnt by Order of the Council of Constance.— Revocation of the Edict of Nantz in 1685, &c.

<sup>†</sup> The King of Navarre (afterwards Henry the IVth of France) married at that Time to Charles the IXth's Sister, the Bait that drew the Protestants to Paris.

guage

guage fink under us. Yet that complicated Scene of the foulest Persidy, and the most remorseless Cruelty, was receiv'd at Rome, not only with Approbation, but with the highest Marks of Applause; was justify'd by some of their ablest Pens, and handed down in triumph to Posterity on recording Medals.——The other affords us a Lesson

equally instructive.

When Charles V. fucceeded to the Crown of Spain, he made a folemn Promise in his Coronation Oath, to preserve inviolate the Religion of the Moriscoes, who then posses'd a Part of that Country. And as the dispensing Power of the Pope was openly and infolently avow'd, it was expresty stipulated in that very Oath, --- that no Dispensation should be defired on his Part, or accepted if offered; and that if he should be prevailed upon to accept of one, yet that every Act consequent upon such a Dispensation, should be deem'd null and void .--- This (one would imagine) was the strongest Fence that human Prudence could contrive .--- Yet, in shameful Violation of this every Way guarded Compact, the then Pope + granted, and that Emperor accepted a Dispensation, absolving him from that very Obligation; fully'd the Annals of his Reign with an eternal Blot, and finish'd the Ruin of that miserably-deluded People ‡ .--- So plyant, so ductile are the Consciences of those true Sons of the Church of Rome !---Or rather, how can they be faid with Propriety to have any Consciences of their own, when they are lodg'd in the artful Hands of a crafty Confessor?

+ Clement the VIIth.

Pope Gregory the XIIIth made public Rejoicings at Rome for that Maffacre; and to immortalize the Action as one of the most glorious Events of his Pontificate, caus'd a Medal to be struck with his own Head on one Side, and on the Reverse the Representation of the Massacre, with this Inscription, Hugonotorum Strages.

<sup>#</sup> History of the Expulsion of the Moors out of Spain .--- Dr. Geddes's Tracts.

These are indelible Monuments to all Posterity, of the Behaviour of Romish Princes to those Subjects, who are fo unhappy as to differ from them in Opinion .--- In these tragic Specimens of Popish Faith, we may read our own fad Destiny, should our Countrymen ever be so lost to Reafon, (which Heaven avert!) as to try the fatal Experiment.

To explain the Excellency of our Constitution to you (my Brethren) would in me be Impertinence; fince none perhaps have more striking Opportunities of knowing the real Value of it than yourselves .--- To enumerate the Royal Virtues, ---- to describe the tender Affection, the anxious Concern, and the paternal Care of the best of Princes to you, would be superfluous. You who feel the protecting Influence of his falutary Government, as far as Commerce stretches her unwearied Wing. --- Our distressed Country now fummons to her Aid the Head, the Heart, and Hand of her duteous Children, and claims the just Tribute of their Lives and Fortunes. And when our Country is at stake, it is the Part of filial Piety to receive the impious Blow aim'd at our Common Mother, and to bleed a willing Sacrifice at the devoted Altar.

We indeed, who by the Will of Providence refide in this distant Region, are excluded our wish'd-for Share of the glorious Danger .--- 'Tis ours, therefore, to testify our just Abhorrence of this unnatural Rebellion .-- 'Tis ours to implore Success on the Arms of our Heroic Friends now fighting our Common Battles .--- 'Tis ours to affift with our most fervent Prayers, and best Wishes; (what can we more!) and in our Hearts to emulate those immortal, those thrice-happy Patriots, who fall in Defence of that best, that noblest Cause, --- Our Religion, our LIBERTY,

and our Country.

